



4-15-1898

## The Lantern, Chester S.C.- April 15, 1898

J T. Bigham

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### Recommended Citation

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# THE LANTERN.

Vol. I. No. 55.

CHESTER, S. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS  
Subscription Price, \$2.00 Cash.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

### Recommend Armed Intervention —No Cuban Government Whose Independence Can Properly Be Recognized.

The war in Cuba is of such a nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of the one or the other party, or perhaps of both—a condition which in effect ended the ten years' war by the Truce of Zanjon. The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are, deeply and intimately by its very existence.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty, in a spirit of true friendship, no less to Spain than to the Cubans who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end I submitted, on the 27th ultimo, as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until October 1st for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the president.

In addition I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief.

The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ultimo. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular parliament, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish government would not object, for its part, to accept at once a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it would pertain, in such case, to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice.

The propositions submitted by General Woodford and the reply of the Spanish government were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me—and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace and the manner of its doing so are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum; but from General Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference it is understood that the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents—whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace, and its disappointing reception by Spain, executive was brought to the end of his effort.

In my annual message of December last I said: "Of the untold measures remained only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives, in the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when after seven years of sanguinary, destructive and cruel hostilities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible; and that the recognition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconvenience and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerence which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities. Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard—and I recognize as fully as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the so called recognition of belligerence is published, could, of itself and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing towards the end for which we would labor, the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island.

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to Congress, December 21st, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. He said:

"In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European governments and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish-America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our government that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide."

"It has thus made known to the world that the uniform policy to practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views or the merits of the original controversy."

"But on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle."

"In the contest between Spain and the revolted colonies we stood aloof, and waited not until the ability of the new states to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not until then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself."

"It is true that with regard to Texas the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized government of today annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican Republic, under another executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion."

"Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgement of its independence at such a crisis should scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have heretofore held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions."

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk that there might be imputed to the United States motives of selfish interest in view of the former claim on our part to the territory of Texas in seeking recognition of independence as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the Union, concluding thus:

"Prudence, therefore seems to dictate that we should stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself or one of the great foreign powers shall recognize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, we are but carrying out the long established policy of our government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home."

These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law as the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral State to wit: That the revolted State shall "constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the element of stability," and forming de facto, "if left to itself, a state among the nations, reasonably capable of distinctions, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a State," has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed away. This extreme test was in fact applied in the case of Texas. The congress to whom President Jackson referred the question as one "probably leading to war" and therefore a proper subject for "a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished," left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the discretion of the executive, providing merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the President should be satisfied that the Republic of Texas had become "an independent State." It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a charge d'affaires, March 7th, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to reconquer the Texas territory and when there was at the time no bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

I said in my message of December last: "It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond question the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerence in its favor." The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while on the other hand, the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing State, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerence is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors, while the real question is

whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

Nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban Republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligations towards the organization so organized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government; we would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to be the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral, by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other.

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, even not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result, just and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit of all our actions hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untroubled by differences between us and Spain and unstained by the blood of American citizens. The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity, and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well as to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

First: In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is especially our duty, for it is right at our door.

Second: We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection which no government there can or will afford, and to that end terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

Third: The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth: and which is of the utmost importance: The present conditions of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens

are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined—where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these, and others that I need not mention with the result from the strained relations are a menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

## THE MAINE DISASTER.

The elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and woe brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The naval court of inquiry, which it is needless to say commands the unqualified confidence of the government was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion—that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

In any event, the destruction of the Maine, by whatever interior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

The long trial has proved that the object which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by the present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable to maintain order and observing its international obligations, ensuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and the law, I await your action.

## THE ARMISTICE.

Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for contemplated action.

WM. MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Apr. 11, '98.

## Sugar Creek N. C.

The equinoctial gale reached this place on the 30th. The wind blew hard and the rain fell in torrents all day. The teachers and pupils had the pleasure of remaining at home that day. "Since that time we have had real winter weather."

Rev. Chalmers Moore, of Heath Springs, S. C., came up last week to Dr. Neal's. He and Mrs. Moore left Tuesday for Clover, S. C. to attend Bethel Presbytery.

Mrs. L. P. Murphy, of Union, S. C., who has been visiting her father, Dr. Neal, during his illness, returned home last Saturday.

Miss Mary Moore, of Heath Springs, S. C., has received the appointment to teach the Indian school at Fort Shaw, Montana. She left for her work last Monday, 28th. She spent Sabbath in Charlotte.

We had the pleasure of hearing Rev. Siler, pastor of Trinity M. E. church, preach at the court house last Sabbath night. They have purchased a lot for a new church, gave \$6000 for lot, and now are ready to commence an elegant church.

Prof. Grey, supt. of education of this county, is now visiting the schools. He was at Nutwood academy last Tuesday. He made an address to our school, which was much enjoyed. The professor said the first school he ever taught was in South Carolina. He seems to have a "tender feeling" for South Carolinians who are teaching in this county. Of course he knows what it is to exchange Carolinas.

The county association for teachers meets at Charlotte tomorrow. Quite an interesting program has been prepared.

Prof. J.L. Douglass, of Davidson College, passed through Charlotte yesterday on his way to Blackstock, to spend Easter with his father.

The first presbytery of A. R. P. church, and Mecklenburg Presbytery of G. A. P. church, which had their meetings this week, have adjourned and report pleasant and profitable meetings.

Some are making extensive preparations for Easter. If this cold weather continues, I fear the ladies will not get to show their new spring attire. They will have to wear their winter wraps. I hope they will not feel disappointed, for "whatever is, is best."

Mr. Alex Macdonald, Blackstock's popular merchant, passed through Charlotte on his way from the northern markets.

The editor and readers of THE LANTERN have my best wishes for a pleasant Easter.

April 8th.

Gaybois—"Only one; just a little one."

Miss Townley—"Oh, no! I have no desire to be added to the list of girls you have kissed."

Gaybois—"I have never kissed a girl in my life."

Miss Townley—"Oh! then I am not going to let you serve your apprenticeship on me."—Harlan Life.

## THE LANTERN,

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

J. T. BIGHAM, - Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at Chester, S. C., as second-class mail matter.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

### Still There Is Room.

Senator George S. Mower, of Newberry, never travels on Sunday. He is one of the best men in this or any other State, and in referring to him recently the *Newberry Voice* said: "Senator George S. Mower left here on Saturday to attend the session of the court of common Pleas for Lexington county, which convenes on Monday. In starting on his journey on Saturday, to avoid Sunday travel, Mr. Mower has set an excellent example. Would that a greater number of men prominent in public life were as careful regarding the Lord's day."—Hampton Guardian.

The head-line comment of the *Newberry Voice Of The People*, in publishing this with the *Guardian's* comment is, "He ought to be a judge." If a professedly Christian people demanded only a small degree of respect for the Sabbath as a condition of holding a judgeship, there would be abundant vacancies in the State to give Senator Mower a chance for judicial honors.—Chester LANTERN.

In the foregoing comment THE LANTERN makes a sweeping charge against the judges of this State. In our judgment it is entirely too sweeping. It is unjust to the judges of South Carolina and her citizens. It is calculated to injure South Carolina abroad and encourage lawlessness at home. Doubtless it is with judges like the rest of us, some of them have more religion than others, but we do not believe they are as reckless regarding the Lord's day as THE LANTERN charges. We know of two of our judges who do not travel on the Lord's day in going and returning to their appointments. THE LANTERN should be more guarded in making assertions.—*Newberry Voice Of The People*.

Whatever charge may be implied in our remarks is directed chiefly against "a professedly Christian people," but it would not be too sweeping if made against the bench, so long as three-fourths of the judges, according to the *Voice's* own statement, are perhaps liable to it. We supposed there were possibly as many as three exceptions. If there were only one vacancy this would be sufficient "to give Senator Mower a chance," and two would be "abundant," whereas there may be six.

We are unable, however, to see how calling attention to evils that ought to be corrected, is "calculated to injure South Carolina abroad and encourage lawlessness at home." We believe it is better for us, at home and abroad, to acknowledge our faults and try to correct them, than to try to cover them up and claim a virtue we do not possess. It is this unwarranted indulgence toward our public men and the license thus granted them that "encourages lawlessness at home." Recently Col. Edward McGrawdy was severely criticised for calling attention to the spirit of murder in the State. Certain papers said it would injure the State abroad, and they endeavored to minimize and explain away a condition which evidently existed. But before they had completed this difficult task, even to their own satisfaction, the Lake City horror came back upon them like a tremendous boomerang and proclaimed to the world a worse condition than that which they had been striving to conceal. Let us get right, then the truth will not "injure South Carolina abroad and encourage lawlessness at home."

Now let us conclude with two remarks: First, we do not mean to create the impression that we think the judges of this State more "reckless" than those of other States. Second, we believe that the "Voice Of The People" is itself sound and in accord with THE LANTERN on this question.

It looks now like we shall have war; hostilities have already begun at Washington.

The strength of the prohibitionists in the State is a matter about which we have no direct information. We can judge of it only by the attitude of those who oppose the movement. Many of these treat it with more respect than formerly, and others are silent.

We publish on the first page of this issue the president's message, omitting that part which describes the conditions existing in Cuba, and some precedents cited to support the cause recommended.

Up to date there seem to be seven candidates for congress in this district, viz: Barber, Henry and Hough from Chester, Kennedy and Pollock from Chesterfield, Strait from Lancaster, and Finley from York—and there are some counties yet to hear from.

THE LANTERN having shown, among other things, that according to the morality-by-compulsion ideas of the Greenville News, that paper, to be consistent, would have to oppose locking houses, as that would be an attempt to make thieves honest by compulsion, the News says "the necessary inference is that THE LANTERN favors the enactment of a statute prohibiting all people from owning keys." How is that for logic?

A petition is in circulation asking the board of visitors to restore the expelled cadets, on probation if necessary. It would be well also to have an understanding as to who shall control the school. The boys cited an unwritten law of the school, which leads us to suggest that they be requested to write out the laws they have adopted for the government of the board of visitors, so that the latter may not be in constant danger of violating some of them.

### News From Baton Rouge.

Again we will give the readers of THE LANTERN a few items from our town. Planting cotton is the order of the day with our farmers now. The gardens were injured to some extent by the cold snap last week.

We have a bicyclist in our town now, Mr. Johnny Cornwell. He seems to enjoy riding his wheel very much, and makes a good rider. Some of our old bachelors have been trying to learn, and we think from the hard falls we see them get they had better insure their lives before they try any more.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Worthy, of Wilksburg, were the guests of Mr. Clarence Cornwell last Saturday and Sunday week.

Miss Mattie McCollum, of Leeds, spent last Sabbath here.

Mrs. Eugene Gregory and children, of Olive, spent a few days last week with Mrs. Ed. Gregory.

Mr. W. A. Cornwell and nephew, Mr. Charlie Cornwell, of Leeds, spent last Sabbath with Mrs. S. M. Cornwell.

Messrs. Arthur and Billie Darby, of Lowryville, and Mr. Charlie McNinch, of Chester, visited their aunt, Mrs. W. W. Graham, a few days ago.

Mrs. Fannie Hardin, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Castles, of Halsellville, returned home last Saturday, accompanied by her nephew, Mr. Spratt Castles.

Miss Lena Smith, the highly esteemed teacher of Chalkville, and Miss Bessie Woods, of Chalkville, visited the former's home last Friday and Saturday.

Miss Ida L. Wilks visited here last Sunday.

Mr. Hope Wise, of Cartersville, visited his father, Mr. W. H. Wise, last Saturday and Sunday.

War is the topic of conversation now. If war is inevitable we hope it will be for the good of our country, and not bring ruin and devastation in our homes.

### Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's "New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds," have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Woods & Bree, Druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50 cents and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed or price refunded.

## WAR NEWS.

### Senate Still Wrangling over Form of Resolution.

The house of representatives has passed the following resolution: That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing, by the free action of the people thereof, a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized, and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

A strong effort was made to have the Cuban republic recognized as an independent power, but a kind of compromise between this and the recommendation of the president was agreed upon. This is said to be satisfactory to Mr. McKinley.

The senate seems inclined to go further than the house, but a vote will hardly be reached before tomorrow.

In the mean time active preparations for war are going on; ships are being bought and equipped and troops and munitions of war are being transported to convenient points.

There is much excitement in Spain but nothing definite to report.

### Wilksburg Dots.

Mr. Editor: As there has been nothing in your most valuable paper from this place, I thought I would give you a few dots. Wilksburg is not dead nor asleep, but is trying to keep in sight of her neighbors.

The farmers are well up with their work. Wheat and oats are looking well, promising a good harvest. The cold wave that visited this section a few days ago damaged the early gardens and corn. Jack Frost, from some freak of his, skipped over some places; he was afraid to climb the hills, or he might slip up.

Some of our neighbors thought the Spaniards had marched in last Tuesday night. When the truth was learned, it was only Mr. Sam Farrer, from Union county, and 11 other Union fellows and a numberless pack of hounds, coming over into Chester county for a fox chase. Br'er Fox is a cunning little animal; he kept out of Mr. Farrer's way.

Mr. Farrer and his comrade spent the night with Mr. H. P. Montgomery, and took dinner with Mr. John Woods, of Chalkville, the next day. Sam is a handsome old bachelor. Somehow he likes to hunt foxes about Chalkville.

The body of Rose Wilks, a colored woman, was found dead near the bank of Broad river, last Wednesday night by a crowd of colored people. She left her home last Tuesday night a raving maniac, with her babe in her arms. Her babe was found in the road nearly frozen. She traveled up and down Turkey creek, over and across wire fences, tearing her flesh in great gashes. She climbed gully banks, and went through briar patches and plum thickets that seemingly no human could penetrate. The inquest was held by A. D. Darby, Esq., deciding that she came to her death from exhaustion.

Miss Nancy McDonald, of Blairsville, York county, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Wade.

Mr. Buford McKnight, of Blairsville, York county, is visiting his sisters, Mrs. H. P. Montgomery, and Mrs. F. B. Worthy, Jr.

Little Gaither Worthy has been very sick with croup and cold, but is convalescing.

Mr. Butler Berry, from Hopewell, York county, worshipped at Brushy Fork, the first Sabbath.

Wishing THE LANTERN much success.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chalks, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Woods & Bree.

## Land Wanted.

From 8,000 to 20,000 acres of farming lands in Chester and surrounding counties, for settling colonies. Correspondence solicited.

Apply to—

A. J. MCCOY,  
Real Estate Agent,

Office: McCoy's Drug Store, Gadsden street.

### Notice.

A note and a mortgage on real estate, bearing date April 2, 1898, given by J. F. Oates and payable to the order of Maggie and William G. Oates, was lost by me last Saturday between the bank and Wythe & Co's store. All persons are warned against trading for these papers. JNO. F. OATES.

Attention Here—Say, friend, have you tried Dayberry's Laundry? If not, try it. The work is of a lead white and beautiful finish. Your friend,  
J. E. DAYBERRY.

### GOOD MULES AND HORSES

Always on hand, to suit customers, both rich and poor, at

A. Friedheim & Bro's.  
ROCK HILL, S. C.

Eggs, Eggs—Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching. Fine Stock. Guaranteed good hatch. Thirteen for one dollar.  
R. W. STRICKER.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### SUPERVISOR.

CHESTER, S. C., March 15, '98. I hereby announce myself a candidate for nomination to the office of County Supervisor at the ensuing democratic primary election, and pledge myself to abide by the result of said election. The cordial support of my fellow citizens is respectfully solicited. J. R. CULP, Sr.

### AUDITOR.

We are authorized to announce W. M. Corliss as a candidate for re-appointment to the office of County Auditor, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

### TREASURER.

Being well pleased with Mr. W. O. Guy's services as treasurer of Chester county, we hereby nominate him for reappointment to the same office, subject to the recommendation of the democratic primary. TAXPAYERS.

### PROFESSIONAL.

R. B. CALDWELL,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
Walker Bldg., CHESTER, S. C.  
Prompt and careful attention given to all business transacted in all counties. Collections and Commercial Law.

### PRYOR & MCKEE.

### DRUGGISTS.

Prescriptions a Specialty.

### Teachers and Others

Having official business with me will please take notice that my office days are MONDAYS and SATURDAYS.  
W. D. KNOX,  
County Superintendent of Education.

## C. WARREN'S

(Jos. A. Walker's Old Stand)

I have just received a fresh supply of—

Blue Ribbon Mocha and Java Coffee.

Try it, you will surely be pleased.

Have also just received a shipment of—

"MAGIC CLEANER" SOAP.

One bar does the work of two of any other kind of soap.

Havana Rose and Country Gentleman Cigars

Finest smoke in the city.

Can suit all. All kinds of Spices. Everything generally found in first-class grocery, at

C. WARREN'S.

## GRAND SPRING OPENING!

# S. M. Jones & Co.

## RELIABLE WHOLESALESALE AND RETAILERS.

One of the most complete Stocks of Goods ever exhibited in the City of Chester. We offer the following Bargains:

2 cases Barker's 4-4 Bleaching 16 yds for \$1.00 Value 10c.  
3 cases best Dress Calicoes, 4 cts. per yard. Value 6 1-4 cts.  
2 cases best quality standard Shirting Prints, 3c. yard. Value 5 cents.  
2 cases figured Dimity, 5 cts a yard. Value 10c.  
100 pieces D. Gingham, 5 cts. a yard. Value 8 cts.  
200 pieces white India Linen, 5 cts a yd. Former price 7 1-2 c.

**Our Clothing Department.**  
Even if you do not buy, a look at our New Spring Clothing will give you a correct idea of this season's styles. Perfect in fit and pleasing in price.

**Ladies' and Misses' Shoes and Oxfords.**  
SEE THIS LINE. LARGE AND COMPLETE.

### SPECIAL.

100 all-wool Cassimere suits. Real value \$6. Read value \$6. 100 Cash Suits, all linen and fast colors. \$2.50 to \$5. See our stock of fine Clothing, ranging in price from \$5.00 to \$25.00.

### DRESS GOODS, BLACK GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENT.

We are showing a beautiful line of Dress Goods (including the newest shades and weaves). See our line in colors from 10c to \$1.00 per yard.

### Some Late Novelties in Neck Wear and Collars.

SEE THIS LINE BEFORE YOU BUY.

### GREAT BARGAINS

In Parasols and Umbrellas. Our Silk Parasol is a world-beater for \$1.00.

Remember we do not keep old goods. Come and buy where you can get goods at wholesale prices. Goods warranted as represented or money refunded.

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## THE LANTERN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, CASH.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

### BUSINESS LOCALS.

Advertisements inserted under this head at ten cents a line.  
No advertisements inserted as reading matter.

**Blank Receipts**—Printed on good white paper, and bound in books of 100 each, for sale at this office.

**Visiting Cards**—Have them neatly printed at THE LANTERN Job Office, on first-class card board. Call and see samples.

**For Rent**—One five-room cottage, exclusive of stove room. Good water, good garden spot, good neighborhood. Apply to J. L. AGURS, Apr. 1, 31.

**I will remain** in Chester for some months and offer my services to a limited number of pupils for Piano, Violin, voice and harmony. Specialties—voice building and musical expression.  
J. W. TILLINGHAST.

### LOCAL NEWS.

Rev. J. K. Hall, of Bethesda, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Wade Rodkey, of Richburg, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Lewis Dye, of Blackstock, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Jay O. Barber, of Richburg, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. J. A. Rice went to Bascomville this morning.

Mr. S. B. Lathan went to Maiden yesterday on business.

Miss Elizabeth Hollis visited Miss Marie Horne last Tuesday.

Miss Dawkins, of Hendersonville, is visiting Miss Emma Kestler.

Mrs. Rebecca Atkinson, of Richburg, spent Thursday in the city.

Miss Mary Thompson, of Blackstock, is visiting friends in the city.

Dr. J. H. Saye, of Sharon, spent Thursday night in the city with Mr. R. Brandt.

Correspondents should not forget to send us their names with each communication.

Mr. S. E. Wylie, of Wellridge, is working up the Farmers' Mutual energetically in this county.

Some Chester people are enjoying the luxury of ripe strawberries from their own gardens.

Misses Mattie and Lou Poug, visited Mrs. R. Brandt last Wednesday.

Mr. Walter Cureton, of Wimbomboro, is spending a few days in the city.

Dr. S. M. DaVega attended the Medical Association at Harris' Little Springs this week.

Miss Julia Spratt, who has been spending some time at Jacksonville, Fla., came home yesterday.

Rev. J. M. Carlisle is in the city and will preach at the Methodist church next Sabbath morning.

Mayor B. M. Spratt is making some improvements on his residence on Pinciney street.

Mr. Fred Minshall, the civil engineer, is spending a few days in the city.

Mrs. Cattie Morrison left yesterday morning for Orangeburg, as a delegate to the Epworth League Convention.

Mr. John Withers, the popular clerk in Nicholson's hotel, is spending a few days at his old home, at Reidsville, N. C.

Miss Florella Meynardie, who has been spending some months with Mrs. J. A. Rice, left today for her home at Lancaster.

Dr. C. A. McLurkin passed through the city Wednesday on his way from the Medical Association at Harris' Springs.

Mr. H. J. McKeown, of Cornwell, left for Birmingham, Ala., last Tuesday night. He will extend his visit to Arkansas before returning.

Mr. J. G. Clifton, Fort Lawn, spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. D. Ferguson.—Lancaster Review.

Was it the full moon that brought the cold snap?

Mr. Thomas Scott, of Nashville, Tenn., brother-in-law of the late Maj. J. K. Marshall, is visiting Mrs. M. B. Marshall.

Dr. J. B. Bigham will be at Blackstock next Monday on professional business, hence his office will be closed that day.

Mrs. Cornelia Carroll has moved into Mr. Jos. Ehrlich's home next to the colored Odd Fellows' Hall, on Centre street.

Mrs. J. W. Means and little son left last Tuesday for Aiken county, where they will spend some time visiting Mrs. Means' mother.

The sale of the Standard Cotton Mill will take place at the factory on the tenth day of next month. The upset price is \$40,000.—Rock Hill Herald.

Vacant houses that are at all desirable are not often found in Chester these days, so we judge that Capt. Agurs' house advertised for rent in another column will not long be to rent.

Our Lowryville correspondent writes that Rev. T. C. Ligon, who was prostrated with severe sickness while moderating Bethel presbytery, at Clover, is improving.

Childs & Edwards have received an order from Atlanta for an \$800 job. This was in competition with other houses who made lower bids. They were awarded the contract on account of superior work.

Tom Davie, colored, was up before Judge Williams yesterday for beating his wife. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$15 or go to the chain gang for 25 days. He paid the fine.

Capt. Sanders had been summoned as a grand juror in the United States court in Charleston instead of Greenville, as was our impression. Hence our misunderstanding mentioned in our last issue.

The brick company is going to work on a scale that shows that they mean business. They have an almost unlimited amount of different kinds of clay, the great value of which has not heretofore been known.

Mrs. Jane Edwards, now of Fort Lawn, was seriously hurt by the overturning of her invalid's chair while returning home from church last Sunday. Her leg was rebroken at the thigh. Her sister, Mrs. Ada Hough, of this place, was summoned to her bedside Monday.—Lancaster Ledger.

### Mrs. Lewis Dead.

Mrs. S. J. Lewis, of Rodman, died yesterday morning and is to be buried at Fishing Creek today. She had been sick for a considerable time. The death of her son was a shock which no doubt hastened her death.

### A Good Attraction.

The Simpkins Music Company played "Little Mischief" to a well pleased audience last night at the opera house. The company is a good one, and will no doubt play to crowded houses the balance of their engagement here. To-night "Reddy, the Mail Girl" will be presented. Prices, 10, 20 and 30 cents.

### Dwelling Burned.

The house at the corner of York and Pine streets occupied by Mrs. Cornelia Carroll, was burned Wednesday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock. The fire originated in the kitchen and is thought to have been accidental. Most of the furniture was saved. The house belonged to Mr. Jno. Dixon and was insured for \$600.

### Rates to Charleston.

Tickets for the Confederate Veterans' reunion at Charleston will be on sale at Southern Railway office in this city on April 26 and 27th, good for four days from 26th. Price for round trip \$3.00. It will be well for veterans and others who intend going on this trip to inform Dr. Hemphill, Adj. Walker-Gaston Camp, or J. M. Brawley, R. R. Agt.

### Judge Gage Appreciated.

Attorney General Barber went over to Chesterfield this week to argue the Cheraw & Darlington railroad case before Judge Gage. He gained the case, but an appeal will be taken.

Gen. Barber says the Chesterfield bar are unanimous in commendation of Judge Gage. He is represented as patient, prompt, and accurate, and open to conviction when argument is presented with authorities bearing on the case. A similar report comes from Darlington.

### A Lawsuit Probable.

Mr. Geo. O. Tenney, the contractor who put down the sewer pipes, came a few days ago and began work on the streets, which, according to the contract, were to be left in as good condition as found. Five per cent. of the amount to be paid was reserved to insure satisfactory completion of the job. After laying the pipes, the ditches were filled and earth heaped over them like the mound over a grave, and very little attention was given to the condition of the streets, which were covered with the earth and macadam thrown promiscuously out of the ditches. Some smoothing over was done before the contractors left, but the streets were still bad. Had it not been for the unusually dry winter many of them would have been impassable; some of them were nearly so as it was. So it has run on till now, and the commissioners still hold the five per cent. The work began a day or two ago amounted to a farce. The commissioners notified the contractor that it would not be accepted. He claimed, we learn, that the engineer had pronounced the work satisfactory. The latter was sent for and says he did not so pronounce it. The commissioners asked that on the macadamized streets the earth elevated over the ditches be removed and macadam put in. This Mr. Tenney refused to do. He was then forbidden to do the work otherwise. We understand that he will enter suit for the remainder of his money.

### Negro Anarchists.

Following is a part of a letter from our Wise correspondent, received too late to publish in full in this issue:

The Halsellville neighborhood seems to be pervaded with a rebellious atmosphere which might be termed an uprising of the colored element. For quite a while there has been in existence a secret order with a reputed membership of 250 negroes. The purpose of this organization is not yet fully known, but from all the information which your scribe can glean it appears to be a Labor Union of some kind, each member pledging himself neither to rent or work for certain stipulated wages, much higher than they are at present commanding. The interest and excitement in this seem to have increased as the society grew in age and numbers. The barometer of their feelings, however, made a considerable jump upwards when one of their leading society men was convicted and sentenced to work on the chain-gang for violation of contract. Soon the neighborhood was rife with reports of threats to release this man and to wreak their vengeance on certain white men by whom they imagined themselves wronged. Being apprised of this, the white men of the community met and appointed a committee to confer with the leaders and to warn them of the dangerous course which they were pursuing. It is sincerely hoped that it will not be necessary to use any coercive measures in pointing out to them the "error of their way."

Our opinion has been expressed long ago that the Citadel is a fifth-wheel in the educational system of the State, and sooner or later this will be the conclusion of the taxpayers, who are indulging themselves in a very expensive luxury for the benefit and accommodation of a favored few. It will not last always.—Greenville Mountaineer.

### Jim Anderson Hanged.

Jim Anderson, the murderer of Capt. J. K. Marshall, was hanged in the jail this morning at 10:10. We go to press so soon after the execution that we can not give an extended account of it, nor is it necessary. In fact there is but little to tell. He went up on the scaffold with a steady step, the rope was adjusted and he was asked if he had anything to say. He replied that he had not. When the trap was sprung, he fell clear about seven feet. His heart continued to beat for some seventeen minutes. Some who were present think his neck was broken and others do not. Dr. S. G. Miller, the attending physician, says he did not examine his neck, but he does not think that he was conscious of any pain after he fell. The body was turned over to his brothers, who provided a neat coffin and took the remains down to Fairfield on the 11-o'clock train.

Though the condemned man made no statement on the gallows, he had made a full confession yesterday afternoon. He claimed that Capt. Marshall shot at him first, which is known positively not to be true. He admitted that the witnesses all told the truth except two colored witnesses. He gave a note to Sheriff Cornwell and one to his family.

The sheriff had everything in order and the execution was neatly performed.

The crowd in town was much smaller than is usual on such occasions, and a large number of those who came, arrived after the execution.

Whisperings around among the negroes that an attempt would be made last night to rescue the prisoner, and an intimation of what the result of such an attempt would be, doubtless kept many negroes away.

The negroes have appeared disposed to believe Jim's story that he was the wrong man. This is doubtless explained by a remark of a young negro yesterday evening in answer to an inquiry as to the ground of such a belief, when he said, "Them what didn't like Mr. Marshall is mostly the ones what believes that."

### The Prohibition Convention.

The prohibition convention met in Columbia yesterday and nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Joel E. Brunson, Williamsburg.  
Lieut. Governor—L. D. Childs, Richland.  
Atty. Gen.—Geo. S. Mowet, Newberry.  
Sec. of State—D. H. Tompkins, Greenwood.  
Treasurer—W. H. Timmerman, Edgefield.  
Comptroller Gen.—L. P. Epton, Spartanburg.

Supt. of Ed.—E. D. Smith, Sumter.

Adj. and Inspector Gen.—Henry T. Thompson, Darlington.

Railroad Commissioner—Thos. N. Berry, Chester.

Provision was made to have full legislative tickets in the several counties.

The delegates from Chester were, Rev. J. S. Moffatt, F. M. Hough, T. J. Marion, J. E. McHaffey, T. N. Berry and T. B. McKeehouse.

We have not space in this issue for other interesting proceedings.

### A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholia. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle Guaranteed. Only 50 cents a bottle, at Woods & Brice's Drug Store.

### Corn and Fodder.

A limited amount of corn and fodder will be taken on subscription to THE LANTERN, if brought before we are supplied. (tf)

## ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

Diamonds are very appropriate. Such is the extent of our line in these rings that we can suit any demand in reference to price. Buy diamonds from that dealer only in whom you have every confidence.

At \$4.50

I sell a plain 18k solid gold ring that is popular in width and in weight. All that one asks in such rings is that it shall be plain and as pure in quality as it is stamped—18k gold shall mean 18k fine. As in all else our stamp speaks for our rings. We have the latest and best and our goods always sell whenever tested by competition. Let us show you our rings.

R. BRANDT, THE JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,

CHESTER, S. C.

## TOBACCO! MOLASSES!

—EVERYTHING CHEAP AT—

## Wm. LINDSAY & SON'S.

Just received ear load of NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, in new clean barrels, which we will let go as fast as possible, so come and see us.

We will sell you good TOBACCO so you can make money on it.

Don't forget us.

## Wm. LINDSAY & SON.

NO WONDER

## WALKER'S

PLACE IS SO MUCH ADMIRER!

EVERYTHING is so attractive and his stock is complete.

Every house-holder knows that when a nice dinner is wanted it cannot be got until you go to Walker's, as he keeps everything that is needed, and fresh. An inspection will convince you that his store is the best equipped grocery store in the city.

THE LATEST delicious treat is Egg Macaroni. It is to be tried to convince. Call at Walker's.

"We can live without science, art and books,  
But civilized men cannot live without cooks."

## JOS. A. WALKER.

Phone 84.

## WEEDER AND CULTIVATOR,

PRICE, \$10.00.

WORKS 7 1-2 FEET. WEIGHT, 80 POUNDS.

The Weeder is invaluable for all crops, nothing growing on the farm in any section of the country, on which it cannot be used with great profit. Used at the right time and with frequency, it dispenses almost entirely with the hardest and most expensive part of cultivation, viz: hoeing.

"WHITE OAK, S. C., Mch. 8, '98.  
Mr. J. B. Morrison,  
Blackstock, S. C.  
Dear Sir:—I purchased a Hall-look success anti-clog Weeder and Cultivator last spring and another one this season. I will keep one going in cotton and one in corn steadily.  
I cultivated oats this spring with one, to their great benefit. It took one man and one mule two days to cultivate 38 acres. They will save time and money in raising crops, and will also increase the return, I believe.  
Yours truly,  
(Signed) C. S. PEXLEY.

APPLY TO—  
J. B. MORRISON, Blackstock, S. C.,  
AGENT FOR COUNTY.  
Or to E. T. ATKINSON, Local Agent.

### SHAD AND OTHER FISH

On hand all the time. Baked Shad served in my cafe every day.

### A FINE LOT OF GROCERIES, Etc.

Call on me when you are in need of a fine meal, 25 cent saved if you buy from me. Blake's old stand.

PHONE 6. T. H. WARD.

### REMOVAL.

Dr. JAMES B. BIGHAM,

SURGEON DENTIST.  
Has removed from Blackstock to Chester. Office in Walker & Henry's new building, up stairs.

Legal blanks of all kinds for sale at this office.

## Feasterville Items.

Mr. Editor: Mr. J. F. V. Legg, a highly respected citizen of this community, died on the third inst. He was confined to his bed but a few days. He was in his sixty-eighth year. He had for a number of years been superintendent of the Cool Branch S. S. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was buried with Masonic honors. His remains were interred in the burial ground at Cool Branch church, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

Some of our farmers are planting cotton. —Cotton that was planted previous to the rain is coming up rather slowly. The growth of the small grain has been a little impeded by the recent cold weather. I don't think any of it has been killed. I guess this cold weather will impress some with the fact that it is not best to plant in the winter and cultivate in the spring. Better wait till spring to plant and cultivate in the summer.

The many friends of Mr. E. M. Chapman are sorry to hear of his illness, but are glad to hear that he is some better. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Your Halsville correspondent paid some one in this community a visit not long since.

Messrs. Thomas Foley and Johnnie Coleman were also in the community last Sunday. The boys seem intuitively inclined to come this way. We extend to them a cordial welcome, and wish them success.

There is a good deal of war talk in this section but I don't think very many will start before Uncle Sam calls on them. There seems to be a diversity of opinion existing as to what effect it would have on the commercial world. Some think it would be beneficial to the agricultural and industrial classes, while others think it would be detrimental. I am—

Yours truly,  
ROBERT R. JEFFERES,  
Feasterville, April 8, 1898.

## NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBORS.

From Rock Hill Herald.

Mrs. S. C. Hardin and Miss Lillian Anderson, of Lowryville, are visiting Miss Amie Barber.

Mr. William Lindsay, of Chester, visited his son, Mr. Robert J. Lindsay of this city, Thursday and Friday.

Dr. W. F. Strait's sister, Mrs. J. C. Hicklin, of Richburg, who attended him in his recent illness, returned home Wednesday.

Mr. J. Edgar Poag was ordered Monday by the Board of Health to remove his cattle pen away from West Main street.

Mr. W. J. Roddey owns a cow that gives 4 to 14 pounds of milk per day, making a little over 5 1/2 gallons. Mr. Roddey feeds his cow altogether on dry food.

Dr. J. Roddey Miller, of Gaffney, who visited Rock Hill last Monday, has decided to locate in our city. He will remove his family next week.

Mr. W. G. Adams has completed Craig & Smith's warehouse in Ker-shaw. Their Clinton house was finished this week. They already have one in Chester. Messrs. Craig & Smith mean business.

## A Narrow Escape.

Thursday morning about 6:45 o'clock, an explosion occurred in W. G. Reid & Son's furniture store that came near resulting in another disastrous fire in Rock Hill's business centre, and also the loss of several lives.

Two colored boys, Pan Massey and Adolphus Johnson, went into Reid & Son's store to rent bicycles. At the time Mr. Ed. Reid was preparing to do some enameling, the gasoline stove was sitting on a counter between himself and the boys. By some means the lamp fell and exploded. The boys were covered with the fluid, and in an instant were enveloped by a flame of fire. Pan Massey, screaming, ran out of the building. Lot Massey, his uncle, tore his clothing off and smothered the flames with a blanket.

Some thoughtful man also rescued Adolphus Johnson from a horrible death, in a like manner.

Mr. Ed. Reid was struck on the left leg by the exploding lamp, and was knocked down. The flames encircled his head for a brief time before he was smothered up by some one near by. Ed's face and head were scorched, and had it not been that he wore eye glasses, he would probably have been deprived of his eyesight by the cruel flames.

Instantly after the explosion a crowd gathered on the scene. The moment was a critical one, but the calmness and presence of mind of Mr. F. E. Brodie was equal to the occasion. Under his directions the fire was smothered, and the remaining houses on the north side of Main street were in consequence saved from the flames.

The colored boys are badly burned. Pan Massey's condition is very serious. The hair is burned from his head, and his face is terribly scorched and burned. The skin from his arms, breast and shoulders is burned away. He is receiving the best medical attention. The doctors think he will recover.—Rock Hill Herald.

## FICTION AND REAL LIFE.

### The Sympathetic Man—Sketch of One We Sometimes Meet.

When he came to that part of the story where the villain treats the heroine with contumely and insult he clenched his fist and gritted his teeth and muttered "Scoundrel!" with a sympathetic snort.

There was a very realistic part a few pages further on, where a sweet child pleads with her father, who has gone wrong, and implores him to return to the once happy home. At this the reader laid down the book, blew his nose and wiped his eyes furiously.

He was a very sympathetic man, and the story was well written. He was almost overcome at times.

But when the dying wife with gasping breath forgives her husband, tells him to beware of the villain, and then passes away amid affecting surroundings, the reader let the volume drop to the ground and sobbed as if his heart would break.

It was really some time before he could gather himself together and recall the fact that it was but a story after all and not real life. But his heart was a very soft one; that was easy to be seen.

Just then his wife came in from an afternoon call that she had made.

"What the blazes do you mean, woman, by keeping me waiting for dinner all this time?" the sympathetic man burst out savagely. "If you are so indifferent to my society and comfort, you can eat your food by yourself for a change, and you can expect me back when you see me and not before. Do you hear that?"

With these words, he snatched up his hat, gave his little boy a resounding cuff on the ear for being in the way, and stamped off to his club, not forgetting to slam the door with terrific violence.—N. Y. Journal.

## That's Her Way.

Rock Hill will rise again, more substantial, more imposing, more modern in design and convenience, more beautiful than ever, and then the new town will be characterized by more energy, more push, more of the old-time progressiveness than ever before. Watch the new Rock Hill. Contractors and lumber dealers have been extending condolence and receiving orders for fresh supplies.—Rock Hill Herald.

A fruit dealer was noted for having attached to his cart a thin and bony horse. He left his animal one day in charge of his youthful son. When the father returned, he found the horse lying on the ground. Thereupon he immediately exclaimed to his son, "Look here! you've been leaning on him again, have you?"

## IF THE HEART IS HEAVY.

### Fight Against Allowing Yourself to Be Submerged by Personal Griefs.

"There is always a remedy for a heavy heart," writes Ruth Ashmore in the March Ladies' Home Journal. "It may be in work—it often is. It may be in thinking out the joys that have been given to you, and the sorrows from which you have been saved. It may be in helping others by sympathy, or in whatever way help is most needed. But the heavy heart can always be made light if self is forgotten, and the needs of others are remembered, and, as far as possible, relieved. Not one of us can learn to become light-hearted in a day, or a week, or a month, or a year, for it is the lesson of life, this knowing how to lift our hearts up and give from them help unto those who are in need. It is a good fight—this one against allowing one's self to be submerged in personal griefs—it is a good fight, and out of it you can come conqueror if you will."

"Do you intend to give up the fight and fall by the wayside overcome by a heavy heart or to go along through life as a brave woman should? You must decide this early in your life. And you will, I feel sure, decide to do that which is right, and then your heart will never be heavy nor your conscience disturbed, unless you fall. And when you fall, thank God, you can always rise again if you keep up a brave heart."

## See Here!

For the accommodation of sundry persons who expressed a desire to have THE LANTERN but did not have the money at hand, we have sent them the paper on the promise that they would pay in a few days, or in a very short time. Some of these do not seem to appreciate the indulgence extended to them, but wait for us to send them a notice or have an agent call on them. This is not right. It is not just to us. It is not just to themselves. They are not doing what they said they would do.

If we owe any subscriber the amount of his subscription, then it is all right. It is not so bad, for us, in town where we can see the subscribers at almost any time, but it is expensive for us to send an agent miles away to collect what ought to have been paid according to promise. Think about it. And maybe some will get mad because we refer to the matter.

Now note this. Hereafter when subscribers are taken and indulgence of this kind given, we will send the paper two weeks, and then if the promise is not fulfilled the paper will cease its visits.

We trust that no one will be offended at a good humored statement like this, but if some should, then we hope they will not stop till they get mad enough to fulfil their promises.

Our observation is that promises are like eggs rather than wine; they are not improved by age. —tf.

## Great picture buyer (to hostess).

—What do you think of an artist who painted cowboys on the ceiling so truthfully that the servant went into an attack of nervous prostration trying to sweep them down? Hostess (a woman of experience). There may have been such an artist, but there never was such a servant.

## A Secret.

Have you any matter you wish to communicate to the people of Chester county—both the men, who pay the taxes and do the voting, and the women, who control the men and do the shopping? If so, do you know that there is no other regular channel under the sun through which you can reach so many of them and reach them so often as through THE LANTERN? If you do not know this, then our modesty has done both you and us an injustice, in withholding a simple fact which you have a right to know and from which we ought to be drawing a dividend. (21)

A clerk of one of Boston's courts tells a story of a somewhat flighty lawyer, who was once trying a case in which the evidence was about all circumstantial. Finally, the lawyer got excited and exclaimed:

"Why, judge, the angel Gabriel came to me last night and said, this man is innocent." The judge, who happened to be writing, did not even look up, but said in the most matter of fact way, "let him be subpoenaed."—Boston Globe.

## Visiting Cards

Printed neatly, on good white card board. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## THE LANTERN JOB OFFICE.

## The Lantern Job Office

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

## ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING.

Work Guaranteed.

Prices Reasonable.

Legal Blanks, all kinds, for sale.

## Carolina and North-Western R'y.

CENTRAL TIME STANDARD.

Schedule in Effect M'ch 6, '98.

GOING SOUTH.	No. 16.	No. 60.
Leave Chester	6:45 am	9:15 am
Leave Lowryville	7:15 am	9:45 am
Leave McConville	7:45 am	10:15 am
Leave Richburg	8:15 am	10:45 am
Leave Yorkville	8:45 am	11:15 am
Leave Charleston	9:15 am	11:45 am
Leave Columbia	9:45 am	12:15 pm
Leave Marion	10:15 am	12:45 pm
Leave Newberry	10:45 am	1:15 pm
Leave Florence	11:15 am	1:45 pm
Arrive Charleston	11:45 am	2:15 pm

GOING NORTH.	No. 9.	No. 61.
Leave Charleston	1:15 pm	3:45 pm
Leave Newberry	1:45 pm	4:15 pm
Leave Florence	2:15 pm	4:45 pm
Leave Marion	2:45 pm	5:15 pm
Leave Columbia	3:15 pm	5:45 pm
Leave Charleston	3:45 pm	6:15 pm
Leave Yorkville	4:15 pm	6:45 pm
Leave Richburg	4:45 pm	7:15 pm
Leave McConville	5:15 pm	7:45 pm
Leave Lowryville	5:45 pm	8:15 pm
Arrive Chester	6:15 pm	8:45 pm

Trains Nos. 16 and 60 are first class, and run daily except Sunday. Trains Nos. 9 and 61 are second class and also run daily except Sunday. There is good connection at Chester with the C. & N. and the C. & G. also with the C. & A. L. at Lancaster with the C. & A. L. at Lancaster with the C. & A. L. at Hickey and Newton with the W. S. C.

G. W. F. HARPER, President, E. F. REID, Auditor, J. M. HEATH, G. F. A., L. T. NICHOLS, Sup't., J. M. HEATH, G. F. A., L. T. NICHOLS, Sup't., J. M. HEATH, G. F. A., L. T. NICHOLS, Sup't.

## Ohio River & Charleston R'y. Co.

—CONJUNCTLY WITH THE—

## South Carolina & Georgia R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 18, 1897.

NORTHBOUND	(S. C. & G.)	SOUTHBOUND
Leave 7:30 am	Charleston	Arr. 8:00 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Richburg	Arr. 8:30 pm
Leave 7:30 am	McConville	Arr. 9:00 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Lowryville	Arr. 9:30 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Yorkville	Arr. 10:00 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Charleston	Arr. 10:30 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Richburg	Arr. 11:00 pm
Leave 7:30 am	McConville	Arr. 11:30 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Lowryville	Arr. 12:00 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Yorkville	Arr. 12:30 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Charleston	Arr. 1:00 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Richburg	Arr. 1:30 pm
Leave 7:30 am	McConville	Arr. 2:00 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Lowryville	Arr. 2:30 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Yorkville	Arr. 3:00 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Charleston	Arr. 3:30 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Richburg	Arr. 4:00 pm
Leave 7:30 am	McConville	Arr. 4:30 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Lowryville	Arr. 5:00 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Yorkville	Arr. 5:30 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Charleston	Arr. 6:00 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Richburg	Arr. 6:30 pm
Leave 7:30 am	McConville	Arr. 7:00 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Lowryville	Arr. 7:30 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Yorkville	Arr. 8:00 pm
Leave 7:30 am	Charleston	Arr. 8:30 pm
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